1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

532 In modern Estonian art painting has been most popular. The first prominent Estonian artist was J. Köler (1826-99), who studied and worked in St. Petersburg and was elected a member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Arts. His portraits and landscapes could be classified as "realistic." Later on, many Estonians studied art in the Dusseldorf Academy of Art under the direction of Hoffmann and K. F. E. von Gerhardt. Konrad Mägi (1878-1925) was an outstanding landscape painter in the French post-impressionistic style. Nikolai Triik (1884-1940), an outstanding portraitist and engraver, cooperated closely with the Noor-Eesti writers group. Ado Vabbe (1892-) introduced cubism into Estonian art.

[874] At the beginning of Estonian independence the Pallas School of Arts was founded and served to encourage numerous young artists. The younger

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

532 generation has painted mainly in a new realistic style, but there are also representatives of expressionism, cubism, and abstract geometric art. The most outstanding painters in the second half of the Estonian independence period were: E. Adamson, P. Aren, E. Haamer, A. Jansen, K. Luts, J. Nõmmik, R. Nyman and E. Ole.

Of the engravers, the most prominent have been K. Raud and H. Mugasto, both illustrators of the Estonian epic Kalevipoeg. Eduard Viiralt (1896-1954), the greatest Estonian engraver, received the gold medal at the international exhibition at Vienna in 1937. During and after World War II he worked mainly in Paris.

There have been fewer sculptors than painters in Estonia. The first outstanding Estonian sculptor was August Weizenberg (1837-1921) who received his training in the Imperial Russian

532 Academy and whose work is exhibited in many public buildings, churches, and several monuments. Jaan Koort (1883-), the most prominent, has been interested in Egyptian and primitive art. Other sculptors worthy of mention are V. Mellik, A. Starkopf, A. Eller and E. Sannamees. In the Art Building at Tallinn and in the Pallas Art School at Tartu, regular spring and fall exhibits have been held.

346 There are interesting medieval churches,
349 castles, and fortresses in the Baltic Gothic architectural style preserved mainly in Tallinn and Narva. The latter, however, was almost completely destroyed by Russian attacks during World War II. In Tallinn the Bishop's Church (A. D. 1223), the Gothic City Hall (14th century), and various towers such as the Fat Margarete, the Tall Herman and the Kik in de Kök, are of special interest.

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000 special interest.

532 The Communist occupation has robbed Estonian artists of freedom of artistic expression. Artists have contributed their skills and talent to decorations for Communist parades and celebrations and they have had to participate in contests on Communistic topics.

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